

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

All were well pleased with the progress made and the work done by the Club in the past year and look forward to even better success in the future.

— LEON J. COLE, Secretary.

Errata.— As I was not able to read the proof of my article on the 'Birds of the Coal Regions of Pennsylvania' (Auk, Oct., 1896), on account of absence from the city, two errors have unfortunately occurred. Turdus fuscescens, not Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasi, was noted by me at Pottsville and Rock Glen.

I noted Cowbirds at Pottsville on July 14, not July 11.—R. T. Young, *Philadelphia*, Pa.

RECENT LITERATURE.

Sharpe's Catalogue of the Limicolæ.\(^1\)—As Dr. Sharpe says, the collection of Limicolæ in the British Museum "is truly a wonderful one. Of the 255 species recorded, the British Museum contains 250, and the types are 68 in number.\(^1\) "The specimens arranged and catalogued in it are 13.440, exclusive of many hundreds of duplicates.\(^1\) It is hence easily seen that the labor of preparing the present volume was very great, with, however, commensurate facilities for arriving at satisfactory results.

The Limicolæ are divided into the following six families,—Œdicnemidæ, with 4 genera and 11 species; Cursoriidæ, with 8 genera and 37 species; Parridæ, with 7 genera and 11 species; Charadriidæ, with 76 genera (44 of them monotypic) and 192 species; Chionidæ, with 2 genera and 3 species; and Thinocorythidæ, with 2 genera and 5 species. The family Charadriidæ includes 10 subfamilies, most of which have been often if not generally accorded the rank of families; as, for example, Arenariinæ, Hæmatopodinæ, Charadriinæ, Himantopodinæ, Scolopacinæ, Phalaropodinæ, etc.; while the genus Aphriza, sometimes recognized as a family, is not only reduced to generic rank, but is placed between Ochthodromus and Charadrius. While Sharpe thus degrades the rank of many groups usually recognized as families, he goes to the opposite ex-

¹ Catalogue | of the | Limicolæ | in the | Collection | of the | British Museum. | By | R. Bowdler Sharpe. | London: | Printed by order of the Trustees. | Sold by | Longmans & Co., 39 Paternoster Row; | B. Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly; Dulau & Co., 37 Soho Square W.; | Kegan Paul & Co., Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road; and at the | British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S. W. | 1896.—8vo, pp. xii + 794, pl. vii. = Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XXIV.